

no just idea of the labor and order that lasting peace

[illegible]

Captain McCalline, in the next war, was one of the engineers who were ordered to make the explorations and surveys of the route from the mouth of the Yukon to the Pacific Ocean, and among other duties, he made the reconnaissance of the Yukon delta, and the route to the Pacific Ocean. He was associated in the exploration of the forty-seventh and forty-ninth parallels of north latitude, and was with General Scott in the expedition of the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, in his official report by Congress, one of McCalline's services—his *Yukon and Cascade Mountains*, made by Captain McCalline, of the Corps of Engineers, presents a reconnaissance of great value, and exhibits all the information necessary to determine the practicability of this portion of the route, and reflects upon the great capacity and resources of that officer. Nor was this the only service rendered by Captain McCalline, of the Corps of Engineers—after the completion of his field operations, was directed to visit the various railroads, and to collect information and facts as to the practicability of the route, and to report thereon. His report is so service as data in determining the practicability of constructing and working roads over the several routes mentioned, and is so full and complete as to be a very valuable memoir here submitted.

To this engineering service succeeded, for three years, a military service, in which he was engaged in the expedition of General McCalline. After executing a secret service in the West Indies and receiving a commission in the United States Army, he was assigned to the command of the expedition of three officers, to proceed to the Crimea and Northern Russia for observation on the existing war; and he was in the Crimea, and in the Caucasus, and in the operations of the War, witnessed so much grasp of the subject as to add to the reputation of a brave and efficient soldier, that of a field, that is, a large comprehension of the science of war.

And now as there was no call by his country for service in the field, he resigned (1867) his position in the army and became a simple American citizen; but soon after he was called to the aid of his profession of engineering by the fact that he was elected President of the Ohio and Mississippi Central Railroad. Having served here three years, so much valued were his services that he became General Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in which capacity he was acting when the present unhappy strife broke out, and he was tendered the place of Major General of the Ohio State forces, and a little later Governor of the State of Maryland, and endeavoring to secure his services in organizing the forces of that State to aid the Federal Government, the earliest offer of Ohio, and he res

promptly organized the militia of that State in a manner so original and efficient as to elicit the warmest commendations of the President. In the Union has a citizen-soldier, who, by his valorous conduct, has secured the gratitude of both citizen and soldier at the same time and Ohio under this system.

General McClellan demonstrated that he was a scientific soldier, on the 14th day of May he was tendered a commission in the United States Army as Major General, and he was assigned the Department of the Potomac, with the rank of Major General.

His work since the 27th of May, when with the Virginia of his command he entered Virginia, is too well known to require any further notice. His success has been rapid and complete, and while the war has had its uses in life prolongations, have been admittedly calculated to appeal to that mysterious power which, in the end, must be the arbiter of this country's terrible epidemic.

Such is the record which an officer—yet but thirty years of age—has made for his country. It shows in a remarkable degree the strength of his character and the resource he has. But something else is required in order to make such a commander as the hour demands—the rare quality of being able to take the place of a man who has become a whole-souled man, and has the power to select. His private life is as beautiful as his public career has been both brilliant and useful. He has been a husband, a father, a friend, a comrade in the ordinary business circle, yet in the battle-field, when all his energies are roused, he shows that he is a man who has prompted the unforsaken tribute of admiration that has been paid to him.

General McClellan's work in Virginia has commanded the admiration from the country. To his head, at a very early hour, there has been a great deal of criticism. But he has them over at the right time in the right place. General Scott marched from Puebla with less than eleven thousand rank and file. There were but eighty-five hundred men in the army of General Sherman at the battle of Molino del Rey, and but six thousand in the entrance into Mexico. So that General McClellan had under him more than twice as many men as the greatest of our troops that General Scott had at General Taylor's disposal in Western Virginia, so splendidly as, at least, as good an assurance in the country can have, that General

GENERAL JOHN ADAMS DIX, Who, by his memorable oratory, if any one attempts to haul down the Stars and Stripes, shoot him on the spot, endeared himself to every American heart, has been confirmed by the Senate as Major General, and is at present commandant of the Department of Maryland, having succeeded General Banister. General Dix is now in his sixty-third year, having been born at Roseton, N. H., in 1816. From his youth upwards he has been an active, ardent patriotic citizen. In the war of 1852-53 he commenced service on the frontier as an ensign and was soon promoted as adjutant of a battalion. At a later period he was aid-de-camp to General Brown, commander-in-chief of the army. Having married, and travelled extensively abroad, he established himself, about the year 1828, as a lawyer, at Cooperstown, N. Y., and soon became identified with the democratic party he soon turned his attention to politics. In 1830 Gov. Throop appointed him Adjutant General of the State. In January, 1833, he

was appointed Secretary of State, and was, by virtue of that office, Superintendent of Common Schools, a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. The last two bodies have charge of the vast work of internal improvement of New York, and although the Erie Canal was not completed until 1825, the new canals were being constructed. The Erie Canal, the Erie Canal commenced, and the network of railways that now cover the State was just starting into existence. In the winter of 1840 was chosen a fill a vacancy in the Senate, and in 1842, the election of Silas Wright as Governor. He remained in office until March 4, 1846, and bore a distinguished part in discussing the great questions of that stormy year, when the power of Congress over slavery in the Territories was at issue. He was chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and a leading member of the Anti-Slavery Alliance. He brought in a bill for reciprocal freedom of trade with the British provinces—substantially the same as our present tariff—supported it in two speeches, which drew an intense and enthusiastic following, and the trade and resources of both countries. He was the champion of the free trade policy, and the reduction of the tariff of duties defining the duties and reducing the

divisions in the democratic party of New York, arising out of the slavery question, rendered his re-election to the State Assembly in 1850 impossible by Mr. Newbold. Having taken an active part in 1852 in favor of the election of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency, his immediate friends at the democratic party desired that he should be appointed Secretary of the State, but the nomination was given to that post by Mr. Pierce. But dissatisfied seeming to accept to the mind of the President-elect, General Dix was in doubt as to what to do in favor of Governor Marcy. He afterwards accepted to the position of Secretary of the State, the post of Assistant Treasurer in New York City.

From that point until 1859 General Dix was connected with the State of New York in various capacities. He was first appointed to the position of Treasurer of the city in 1853, and then its Treasurer at that time was abandoned. General Dix was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, after Howell Cobb was elected to that position in 1859. He was then again appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and continued in that position until the commencement of this sketch.

After the fall of Pettibone, when our merchants organized the Union National Committee, General Dix was elected its Secretary, and acted in that capacity until he was elected the Major General of the New York Forces, he was compelled to resign his SECRETARYSHIP of the Committee. He was then again retained in this city as a "satisfactory state of inactivity," in a short period, when he was fully called upon to go

The regular generals appointed by the President and the War Department have been so long absent from the United States that they have been neglected, not for their political influence, but for their military capacity. Among the first named on this list was

GENERAL B. F. KELLY, THE HERO OF PHILIPPI.

General B. F. Kelly is a native of Ohio county, Virginia, and was born in the vicinity of Wheeling. He is about fifty-two years of age. He is well known and highly respected in Virginia, in Ohio and Philadelphia, where for the past five or six years he has held the position of agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. For a number of years he has been Colonel of a Virginia militia regiment, and on the breaking out of the rebellion he was elected to the command of a local regiment. He received the first intimation by telegraph, and left Philadelphia and his position as railroad agent the very next day. His gallant conduct at the battle of Bull Run, and that his relations in Virginia are nearly all ecclesiastical.

West Point from this
ere the Military Academy
le, and graduated in 1827. On the 1st of July, 1855,
was breveted Second Lieutenant in the Payroll, Colored
mentary, which position he resigned on April 15,
1859, and in 1857 he was appointed Chief Engineer
of the Munkingup, river improvement, which po-
he held two years and one month, after which he
was appointed Adjutant General of the State of Ohio,
remaining as such until 1846. When the war with
Mexico broke out the Second Ohio twelve months Volun-
teers elected him as their Colonel, where he served with
distinction from June 23, 1846, to June, 1847. After his
return he was appointed Adjutant General of the State
General to Brigadier General John E. Wool. On his re-
turn from Mexico the then administration appointed Col-
onel to the Third Infantry and Adjutant General of the
1847. He was afterwards Chief Engineer of the Des-
tination River Improvement (Joes), until 1850. At
this time he was elected one of our oldest and most
respected, Col. Curtis organized a regiment in Iowa, and he
was chosen as Brigadier General. In 1851 he was
appointed Adjutant General of the State of Ohio. He will, no
doubt, be allowed to remain where he has already seen
the service of the Union, the constitution and the
fourth of the laws.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID HUNTER
A native of the District of Columbia, and graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in September, 1836, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 1st Infantry, and First Lieutenant in June, 1838. March, 1839, he was appointed Captain in the 1st Infantry, and on the 4th of July, 1839, he resigned his commission in the army, having removed to Illinois. From 1861 to 1841 Capt. Hunter was temporary paymaster, and on the 10th of April, 1842, he received the appointment of paymaster. In the advance into Virginia, Col. Hunter commanded a division, and at the battle of Bull Run he was severely wounded.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN
A native of Pennsylvania, and entered the West Point academy in 1822. He was breveted Second Lieutenant July 1, 1826, in the 1st Infantry, and transferred to the 6th Infantry in 1827. March 1833, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and acted as Assistant Commissary Subsistence to April 1836. In July, 1839, Lieutenant

Heitzelman was appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. In June 1846, he relinquished his appointment. On the 9th of October, 1847, Captain Heitzelman was breveted Major for gallant and meritorious services in the Mexican War. About a year and a half after the war Heitzelman was appointed Colonel, and the last campaign he commanded a division of thirteen regiments, among them the New York Fire Zouaves, and the 10th New York Infantry. He was killed at the battle of Bull Run, but not mortally. He saved himself a thorough good soldier, and is highly respected by all of his acquaintances.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MONTGOMERY CUNNINGHAM MEIGS
A native of Georgia. Entered United States Academy at West Point in 1832, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery July 1, 1835. In August, 1836, he was transferred to the Engineer corps, to First Artillery in December, 1836, again to Engineer corps in October, 1837, and appointed First Lieutenant in July, 1838. Captain Meigs has been actively engaged at Washington, superintending the Capitol extension, and it was at that important post Fort Pickens. He has since then been acting in the capacity of quartermaster at the same place, with distinction evinced great judgment and capability.

bio, entered as cadet in 1837, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry July 1, 1841. In June, 1846, he was appointed First Lieutenant, and on the end of September, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in a severe conflict at Monterey, Mexico, Lieutenant Snell was breveted Captain. In 1847 and 1848 he acted as adjutant, greatly distinguishing himself in the battles of Buena Vista, and San Jacinto. He was promoted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco on the 20th of September, 1847. Lieutenant Snell was promoted Captain in January, 1848, and in March, 1851, was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, and in March, 1852, relinquished the rank in line, living peacefully until his death, by his country again to wield the sword in our defence.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

was a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the Military Academy as a cadet in 1836. In 1840, he was breveted Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, and on the 23d of February, 1847, he received his commission as First Lieutenant. For gallant and meritorious conduct in the

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

A meeting of the friends of temperance, and those desirous to promote that virtue in the Union army, held a meeting last evening at Dr. Adams' church, Madison square.

A. R. Wetmore, Esq., presided, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Wm. C.

It was stated by Dr. Adams that sixty regiments had been supplied with one thousand appropriate tracts, and that there is a great call for more.

The following resolutions were then read, embodying the sentiments of a large part of the community:—

Resolved, That in the present solemn and momentous condition of our country, our army is our glory and defence, and that it is, especially in our noble volunteers,

physical laws their being, we have the greatest inducement. Our prayer is that amid all the temptations of the world, and among the many who are so easily deceived, that they may be kept unharmed and unmolested. We are confident that the Lord will be with them, and they may return like the army of Cromwell, to be a blessing, and not a curse to their country.

Resolved, That we will support the recent act of Congress imposing a heavy penalty upon all in the district who sell the soldiers intoxicating liquors, also in the prompt and energetic regulations of our youthful commander to prevent the sale of liquors to the soldiers, and that we will vote in approval of the severest action in every military district toward such as for gain will debauch the soldiers.

Resolved, That the secret transmission of "letters to the colored in camp, in packages of home comforts, by misguided friends, is as mischievous and deadly as it is dishonorable and base, and should receive universal reprobation.

Resolved, That in our intense anxiety for friends and soldiers, we will never be at ease while they are liable to be arrested, and that we will petition the President and Congress at once to pass a law which shall discharge every officer at the first conviction, whether in battle or in camp.

Resolved, That we most deeply sympathize with our patriotic soldiers in all their hardships and sufferings, and that we will do all in our power to relieve them.

The Rev. Mr. Widdow, of Brooklyn, then addressed the assembly in favor of the cause of Temperance, and urged the use of force of weapon but the thinking bayonet could be used.

Mr. Briggs, of the Twenty-sixth regiment, made a very forcible address. He lamented the prevalence of intemperance in the army, and recounted several of the crimes committed by soldiers in consequence of their drunkenness. In case of a sudden attack, or unexpected alarm, he said, it would be a fearful sight to see the soldiers

[illegible]

of the Overland Express—Opening of the Political Campaign in California, etc., etc.

FOR KANSAS, August 2, 1861.

My Express passed here at seven o'clock P. M. bringing the following news:—

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24, 1861.

Left 22d, ship Chamber, from Hong Kong, with 720 passengers; bark Cretian, and Cattle, Honolulu; bark Australia.

28th, bark Calais, for Sydney; 29th, ship Flying Cloud; bark Sarah Warren, for a whaling voyage.

are no new features in trade, and much the same is doing as last reported. Sugars, tea and coffee in request, and gradually improving.

reckridge State Convention met at Sacramento yesterday; to-day it has nominated J. R. McConnell for Governor, J. P. Farrell for Lieutenant Governor, and J. S. McKim for U. S. Senator for Congress. It is supposed that the Convention will modify its platform as now less sympathy with secession. The nomination

that ticket divides the democratic party, as it was, renders a republican victory in September probable. The two leading candidates are on the stump. There is no difference between the republicans and the democrats, but the latter are divided. The contest is mainly local questions, some of which are proving great bitterness.

At a celebrated mingling at St. Louis on the 10th inst. the two opposing dates are at St. Louis, when it was believed a battle was about to ensue between the two candidates, General Patterson's army and the army of General Johnston. There was no fight, however, and the two armies were defeated. An engagement took place under the circumstances on Monday evening, it was resolved to remain of T. B. McManis to Ireland, by way of Cork. The funeral procession was to take place on the 12th inst. and the remains were to be forwarded by steamer of the 21st.

On the 13th the overland mail were received to St. Louis, and the British Columbia and Washington Territory. A large quantity of gold arrived at Portland on the 10th inst. No Percy mines.

On the 14th inst. the candidates were there with

by more than 5,000 persons at the mines by October, the letters of July 7. They represent the prospect mining gold. The miners at work are generally excited. New discoveries are causing great excitement.

A Congressional election in Washington Territory, the Democratic Union candidate was ahead at far from a

nothing of interest from British Columbia.

Mark Conant brings news from the Sandwich Islands. On the 10th of June, the American Consul, Mr. J. W. Ledy and his niece, who are returning to England.

Meridian, late United States Commissioner, and Mr. J. W. Ledy, late United States Consul, were at Lahaina on the 10th of June. Mr. Ledy, who is returning to the King, together with Flag Officer Montague, commanding the Pacific Squadron, and the captain and officers of the United States frigate, the Albatross, at Honolulu harbor. Conversations were exchanged all around.

Mr. Ledy presented Professor Bailey, Special Commissioner of United States Customs for the Pacific by the American commerce.

The 17th the Lancaster sailed for Panama direct, and the day the steamer Surprise sailed for Japan.

The 18th the Congress of the United States General in entertainment at the Court House, in honor of

reskin, at which all the celebrities in Honolulu present.

It was only twenty-four whaling vessels cruising North Pacific this season, and of these about forty expected to sail for Atlantic ports before winter.

Many American residents at Honolulu have caught the fever to-day, and display the American flag with profusion.

Accident at Newark—Four Lives Lost.

NEWARK, August 4, 1861.

Mr. Baker, bath house keeper in East Newark; Mr. Smucker, and Mr. Zeller and his little boy, eight years of age, were driving the stage from Newark to Morris and Essex Railroad bridge. Demoken and were employed in a pistol factory in this city. They were a rough and lusty pair, and had been drinking a good deal of champagne. The boy was held by his father as it capsize, while the boy was held by his father as when the accident took place; but while hesitating he men were drowned.

The Norwegian Mails.

MONTREAL, August 4, 1861.

The United Kingdom picked up the Norwegian's mails and patches of \$60,000 in specie from the schooner. The dispatches were landed at Father Point and the mails were taken to the schooner.

Markets.

CATTLE. CHICAGO, August 9, 1861.
dull. Wheat—No sales. Corn in fair demand; the
close our last report include 60,000 bushels Michigan at
\$1.40 to \$1.45; Chicago at 32¢, probably at 30¢. After
noon's sale—Wheat—No sales. Corn—No sales. After
noon's yesterday's report 13,000 bushels Western
were sold at 41½, a 42c., with resales of a part at
40c.—day holders were asking 42c., but the demand
light; sales today 12,000 bushels at 42½. Whiskey—
No receipts by Central Railroad or New York—
No sales. High wines, 10 shipped west, 1,008 lbs. flour, 460
bushels corn, 100 bushels wheat, 100 bushels
and 30 sacks wool, packed by Iowa to New York.
2nd inst.—60,200 bushels corn, 55,400 bushels
wheat, 23,900 bushels flour, 15,000 bushels feed.

DURHAM, August 9.—P.M.
steady, but in very moderate demand. Wheats
holders firmer; only one sale today of 1,800 bush-
els sales close at 35c. Corn closed quiet but firm
at 30c. per bushel. Flour at 32c. per barrel. Ship-
ments 43,000 bushels at 24c. 24½c. Whiskey now
at 15½c. Canal freight—10c. on corn, 10c. on
wheat to New York. Lake freight—10c. on flour,
10c. on wheat, 10c. on 60-lb. barrels, 10c. on

30,000 bushels wheat; 125,000 bushels corn, 30,000 tons.
Oswego, August 9, 1867.
Unchanged. Wheat scarce and held firmly; sale wheat Chicago spring at 82c. Corn scarce and steady; sale 15,000 bushels Illinois, at 47½c. Canal boats—25,000 bushels wheat, 2,500 bushels rye, 400 bush. rye, 40,000 bushels corn. Canal exports month of July—55,838 bush. rye, 694,400 bushels 1,072,400 bushels corn, 21,758 bushels rye, 3,254 bush. 880,050 bushels rye, 1,126 bushels peas, since opening of navigation to Illinois—174,000 bushels 1,126 bushels rye, 1,072,400 bushels corn, 21,758 bushels rye, 3,254 bush. 880,050 bushels rye, 1,126 bushels peas, 34,528 bushels peas, 45,703,100 bush. lumber, of canal tolls at the collector's office in this city for the year 1867, at the rate of \$47,441 over the corresponding year of last year.

A Pleasant Afternoon's Walk.
WALK AND THE FLOWERS AND IN THE HERBES—
TO BE AGAIN INTRODUCED INTO THE GENTLE—SIGN OF THE APPROACHING FALL,

... a pleasant afternoon was of such a nature as

any person staying indoors if they could determine means of getting on the outside of the house. A delicious breeze was too tempting not to be taken advantage of, and steamboats, pleasure yachts, etc., laden with persons, thirsting for a cool atmosphere, glided over the water that surround the city. As the breeze could be felt anywhere better enjoyed than in the Central park, some thirty-five thousand pedestrians visited this beautiful internal garden, while over four thousand automobiles passed along the drives. Several new bridges—correctly speaking, arches—have recently been opened to the public, thus lengthening the pedestrian paths and bridges and making the city as new features to please the eye of the beholder. The aquatic birds have been increased in number by the addition of two native swans and a pair of Canada geese. These birds will be able to stand our climate than their transatlantic predecessors. A further addition to the attractions of the park will be made early in the fall. The avenue railroads, considering the discomfort and expense attendant for the purpose of procuring as an experience Saturday afternoon concerts, and if successful, the same will be repeated on other days.

again to allow to breathe the fresh air and listen real inspiring sounds produced by Doleworth's which has recently returned from Washington. The effect of the new machine will be the same before we end of the mail. Already the brown signs of the influenza are making impressions on the crowd, so that we would expect that the patients we can have, these times of the year, we must take care by the time we shall have the season gone almost before aware of it.

Personal Intelligence.
Thomas H. Nelson, United States Minister to Chile; H. Calvert, Ohio; E. P. Allen, United States Frank Street, Massachusetts; Thomas Perkins, New York; J. B. Smith, of St. Louis, Mo.; J. White, fore, are stepping at the Metropolitan Hotel.
At Viole, of Troy; D. A. Smalley, of Vermont; Wm. of Boston; C. Barron, of Liverpool; H. of St. of the Colonies; J. H. of Schenck; H. of King, of Ohio, and D. B. of New York and family, of, have arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The War.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1901.—Hills boats, be in five, in harbor.

Time taken..... 1 1 2
 One man blocking..... 2 2 1
 Name James, 227 4 330.

This case to-morrow afternoon a trotting
 of 17,000 mile heads, last three in five, in line.
 of case off between the very fast and favorite
 medicine and Nurend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. LE BALSAM.

INDICATIONS IN ITS MOST FAVORABLE FORMS.

It is, for example, sold in Rheumatism, Pimples, Hysteria,
 its Fever Sore. The worst cases of diseases of
 the, mercurial compounds, Debility, Liver and Kid-
 ney, and Consumption, are, are most certainly cured
 by the greatest power.

Life Balsam has cured thousands of cases of
 similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure
 all who be reached by medicine. If taken in
 case with discharges.